

The Communist Party of Vietnam - Historical Milestones, FLPH, Hanoi, 1982

Central Committee Meeting (Oct. 1930)

While the appropriate conditions for the revolution do not yet exist, the Party's combat watchwords must be concerned with the daily interests of the masses in order to guide them to the revolutionary front; once these conditions have come into existence, the Party must immediately put up the slogan of armed struggle to seize power for the workers and the peasants. p 7

9th Session of the Party Central Committee (Dec. 1963)

..... organize a front of worker-peasant-soldier alliance, firmly grasp the guiding principle of waging a protracted and difficult war and relying on our own strength, but we must also take advantage of every favourable opportunity to win as soon as possible. p 27

Nixon - Mao communique and open Sino-American collusion (Feb. 1972)

4th national Congress of the Party (14-20 Dec. 1976)

To hold firmly to proletarian dictatorship, to promote the right to collective mastery of the working people, carry out the triple revolution: the revolution in relations of production, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin: step up socialist industrialization, which is the central task of the period of transition, to socialism; establish the system of socialist collective mastery and large-scale socialist production; develop the new culture and form the new, socialist man; abolish the regime of exploitation of man by man, do away with poverty and backwardness; unceasingly uphold vigilance, constantly consolidate national defence, maintain political security and social order, successfully build the Vietnamese homeland into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country; actively contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and socialism.

The line for building the socialist economy in our country is as follows:

To step up socialist industrialization, build the material and technical bases of socialism, and take the economy of our country from small-scale

production co large-scale socialist production. To give priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry, build industry and agriculture in the whole country into an integrated industrial-agricultural economic structure; build the central economy while developing regional economies, combine the central economy and the regional economies into a unified national economic structure: combine the building of productive forces with the setting up and perfection of new relations of production; combine economic building with national defence, strengthen the relations of co-operation and mutual assistance with the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism, while developing our economic relations with other countries on the basis of firmly maintaining our independence and sovereignty and mutual benefit; turn Vietnam into a socialist country with modern industry and agriculture, advanced culture and science, firm national defence and a civilized and happy life. pp 41-43

Appeal of the Central Committee (4 Mar. 1979)

“At present, the Beijing reactionary rulers are the immediate and most dangerous enemy of our people. They have become the dangerous enemy of the whole socialist system and of the movement for national independence, democracy and peace in Asia and in the world. To defeat the reactionary Chinese aggressors is both a *glorious national duty* and a *lofty international duty* of the Vietnamese people.” pp 45-46

The Urgent Tasks of the Party and People

We must step up socialist transformation and perfect the new relations of production so as to allow the State sector to hold the key positions in the economy. However, we must advance step by step, without precipitation and avoid all unnecessary disturbances. Besides the State sector, other sectors are to be maintained: cooperative, joint State-private, and individual. The centrally run economy and the regional economies will develop simultaneously under the unified leadership of the State plan. The free market will continue to operate under the leadership of the - socialist market with regard to the flow of goods not directly managed by the State.

Nearly all the resources in manpower, land, and other means of production are to serve the State and co-operative economies. They must be turned to the best possible account and an end must be put to waste

and embezzlement. The productive capacity of the private sector and the family economy is not to be neglected: we must encourage, assist and guide them, for them to develop and contribute to the strengthening of the State and co-operative sectors. p 46

Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee (20 Apr. 1981) Tasks and Objectives of Science and Technology Policy

To promote the role of science as motive power in all the fields of economic, cultural and social activity; to push forward the scientific and technological revolution in close coordination with the revolution in relations of production and the cultural and ideological revolution: to turn science into a direct productive force effectively serving the effort to implement the socialist *revolutionary line* and the *building of the socialist economy*, and contributing to the satisfaction of the *people's material and cultural needs*. p 47